

(Continued from First page)

supply of oysters. This is midway between Barataria Bay and the mouth of the Mississippi. Here a colony of oyster fishers numbering 150 is reported to have been totally annihilated and nearly the entire population killed or drowned. Boats have gone down from New Orleans to the settlement, but it will be impossible to get any news from the relief party before to-morrow. Two hundred and six are dead.

The damage by the storm in New Orleans will amount to \$376,000, divided as follows: West End, \$30,000; other lakeside resorts, \$20,000; vessel men's levee, \$20,000; clubhouse and yachts, \$25,000; coal barges sunk in the river, \$18,000; damage to shipping, \$75,000; damage to fences, trees, yards, etc., \$54,000; market and other buildings and railroads, \$100,000; miscellaneous, \$5,000.

Outside of New Orleans, as far as can be estimated, the damage will be \$900,000, making the total loss something over \$1,250,000.

REBELS ARE GAINING.

Various Provinces Rising Against Peixoto.

New York, October 3.—The Herald correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs: News has reached this city that the State of Parana, Brazil, has declared against President Peixoto, whose assumption of the powers of a dictator have aroused opposition throughout the country as well as in Rio Janeiro, where an uprising of the people has been imminent for some time. Congress closed its sittings in Rio Janeiro, where the situation is hourly becoming more critical, with Mello's rebel fleet in the harbor, a marauding force of troops under Peixoto in the city and growing discontent among the inhabitants, who resent the arbitrary course of the President.

The war ships Republica and Pallas hold the port of Desterro in Santa Catharina, toward which place, after a brief bombardment of Santos, five of the rebel vessels sailed to establish Mello's headquarters. The entire State of Santa Catharina has declared in favor of the revolutionists. This action, combined with the recent victories along the Rio Grande do Sul frontier, has given increased animation to the revolutionary movement.

No active part in affairs has been taken by the Brazilian squadron in the upper Uruguay river, which still remains neutral. It is probable that Senator Ruy Barbosa, who is now in this city, will be called to Desterro to assume the post of President of the Provisional Government, which will be set up by the constantly growing element that is hostile to Peixoto.

The Brazilian cruiser Bahia passed here yesterday afternoon on its way north to join Mello's squadron, of which it will form part.

Peixoto has issued a manifesto, declaring that he will not resign, but will retain the office of President and continue to fight it out as long as he can control the 5000 troops now under his command.

The cities of Itagui and Guarhi, in Rio Grande do Sul, are in the power of the revolutionists, who are conducting active operations from these points. Bage, Yaguaran and other frontier towns have been concentrated to defend Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

The Brazilian Consul in this city refuses to dispatch any vessels from here to any ports in Brazil.

LONDON, October 3.—A dispatch received here to-day from Rio Janeiro says that Admiral Mello has not resigned the bombardment of the Brazilian capital. The rebel war ships did not open fire yesterday or to-day and the foreign ministers are doubting their efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

THE LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 7.—Admiral Mello has given the members of the Peixoto Government forty-eight hours in which to resign. President Peixoto and his colleagues in the administration refuse to resign. The popular feeling against the Government is strong in Rio and the diplomatic corps has threatened to land forces if the Government fails to protect life and property. Peixoto has placed his batteries of artillery close to the private residences of the city, thinking that the fleet will not fire upon them when in such a position. Bombardment has been resumed, and it is reported that there has been great loss of life and property.

PEIXOTO'S BATTERIES.

The Diplomatic Corps Secures the Demantling of Them.

RIO JANEIRO, October 7.—Acting upon the advice of the diplomatic corps, the Government has ordered the removal of all the batteries recently erected in the city. This, it is thought will remove all the objections of the foreign admirals in regard to intervention in case the insurgent fleet should resume the bombardment of the city. The report that the diplomatic corps had informed President Peixoto that if he did not withdraw by Sunday they would recognize the insurgents as belligerents is entirely without foundation. The statement that Peixoto will come to terms with the rebels by Monday is also contradicted absolutely.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, one of the surviving members of General Grant's Cabinet, will surrender his residence in Boston next month in order to go to Washington to act as counsel for the Chilean Government in certain important cases to be brought before the commission especially appointed to consider them.

Mrs. M. T. Van Rensselaer, a writer upon architectural subjects, is a tall, slender blonde, with a bright face and engaging manners.

WILLING TO SUFFER.

OVER A HUNDRED MEN OFFER TO DIE FOR \$5,000.

Answers to a Singular Advertisement in a New York Newspaper—A Hundred and Forty-two Men Who Volunteered For the Surgeon's Knife.

In hard times even human life is cheap. Witness the fact that no less than 142 answers were received to the following advertisement, which appeared in the New York World of July 30:

Wanted: A man who will be willing for a consideration of \$5,000 to submit to an experimental surgical operation that may possibly prove fatal. Address Surgeon, Uptown World Office.

This advertisement was inserted by Professor Edwin T. Osbaldeston, surgeon and instructor in massage at 78 West Forty-sixth street. He did not insert it for himself, but on behalf of two physicians living in Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America. One is an American, formerly a resident of Boston; the other a native Ecuadorian and a graduate of the Lima university.

"Twice before," said the professor to a reporter, "have I been called upon to furnish a subject on whom these doctors could experiment. The first occasion was some time in the latter part of 1888, when only 33 applied. The second was in 1890, when 127 letters were received from people willing to sacrifice themselves in the interests of science and their own financial advancement."

"And how did these experiments turn out?"

"The first man survived; the second died. It was at the time when the bacillus craze was at its height. He was inoculated with the germs of some two-score diseases, and he died of a frightful death."

"And what is the nature of the present experiment?"

"It is simply to cut a hole in the stomach of the subject, through which the action of the gastric juices and the processes of digestion may be watched."

"Why, that is the Alexis St. Martin case all over again," interjected the reporter.

"Precisely. But that happened considerably more than half a century ago, and since then the advance in our knowledge of dietetics has been enormous. With the growth in our knowledge, as must always happen, comes an increased recognition of our ignorance. A hundred and one questions that would never have occurred to Dr. Beaumont when he was experimenting on St. Martin clamor today for an answer. That answer can only be obtained by experiments on the living subject. In the interests of medical advancement the doctors of whom I speak have collected a fund, and \$5,000 of this fund is to be given to any man who will agree to submit to the necessary operation."

"Any did you get many answers?"

"Yes, sir; I waited four days, and then I walked to the uptown office of the World and found 142 answers awaiting me. They were from all parts of the country and from all classes of men—merchants, tradesmen, artists, mechanics, professional men, nurses and laborers. Many of the applicants were evidently men of good education and social standing. For the comparatively trifling sum of \$5,000 these men were willing to submit to a terrible surgical operation that must cause great bodily suffering and possibly be followed by a crippled body or even death itself. Indeed, I think the chances of the patient surviving only about even."

"And did you make a satisfactory selection?"

"Entirely. I wanted a strong, healthy man, with a constitution that would give him a fighting chance for his life. I paid no attention to the married men, for I did not want a man with the responsibility of a family upon his shoulders. I wanted him to have few relatives as possible. I succeeded in finding a man who had no relations whatever and who otherwise fulfilled all the requirements."

"Who was he?"

"I do not care to give his name, for one of the conditions he made was that absolute secrecy should be maintained. But I may say this much: He was a fighting man, a pugilist by profession, 25 years of age. He is 5 feet 7½ inches high. He is all muscle and can easily lift 24 pounds without bending his knees. He has a fierce bulldog expression. He is well known in newspaper circles, for he furnishes sporting news every now and then to the papers. In summer he tends bar at a popular resort. His ambition is to have a larger beer saloon in connection with a boxing gymnasium. I asked him how it was that a man of such varied accomplishments was not able to raise so trifling a sum as \$5,000. 'Why, professor,' he said, 'our way of living is very expensive. If we earn \$1, we have to spend 75 cents among our chummies, or we would be unpopular.' 'Have you no fear?' I next asked. 'Fear? What do you mean? I am a religious man. I don't mind death if it comes easy, and I guess those doctor fellows know how to let you down easy if they find you must go.' 'Yes,' said I, 'but suppose you come out of the ordeal with a ruined constitution?' 'Well,' replied he, 'I am willing to take the risk. Five thousand dollars will set me up nicely in business, and I can get somebody else to tend to the bar part of the work even if I am disabled.'

"Well, the long and short of it is," continued the professor, "I accepted the man and shipped him off to South America. If the operation were performed in New York, he would not be the only person who would run a risk in the matter. Here, if the man were to die under the surgeon's knife, there is little doubt that the doctors would be indicted for manslaughter in the second degree. The laws of Ecuador, however, do not seem to take cognizance of the offense."

—New York World.

To Dislodge a Fish Bone.

It sometimes happens that a fish bone accidentally swallowed will remain in the esophagus and be troublesome. In fact, death has been occasioned by the great irritation of a fish bone. In such cases as soon as possible take four grains of tartar emetic dissolved in one-half pint of warm water, and immediately after the whites of six eggs. This will not remain in the stomach more than two or three minutes, and probably the bone will be ejected with the coagulated mass. If tartar emetic is not convenient, a spoonful of mustard dissolved in milk warm water and swallowed will answer every purpose of the emetic.—Herald of Health.

A Kentucky Daniel.

A Daniel came to judgment lives in Harrodsburg, Ky., and is a J. P. Two bad boys were hauled into his stern presence. They had been burglars bold, and he knew that to send them to jail would be their ruin. So he sentenced them to a good raw-hiding in court at the hands of their mothers. And they got it, not exactly in the neck, but in more appropriate localities.—New York Recorder.

The Song Was Interrupted.

In a concert hall not far from London an incompetent vocalist, having endeavored to sing the song, "For goodness' sake, don't say I told you," was promptly hit with a missile in the shape of a small cabbage by one of the audience in the gallery.

"Who threw that?" he howled angrily.

"It was me," cried a voice in the gallery, "but for goodness' sake don't say I told you!"

This brought down the house, and the singer retired, followed by a clapping of hands which his own merits never could have evoked.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

An Old Negro Who Thought a Great Deal of Himself.

Old Pete was a philosopher. He was described to me as having both a retrospective and philosophical cast of countenance. He had been a soldier, having belonged to one of the most gallantly behaved colored regiments that fought in the battle of Fort Donelson.

The person to whom I am indebted for the following dialogue discovered old Pete upon the hurricane deck of a Mississippi steamer, and by way of an introduction said:

"I suppose you were in the war, for you look like a soldier?"

"Yes, sah, I had a little taste ob it at Fort Donelson."

"Stood your ground, did you?"

"No, sah; runned."

"Ran at the first fire, did you?"

"Yaas, sah; would hab run soonah if I'd knowed it was comin'."

"Why, that was not very creditable to your courage."

"Massah, wah wasn't in my line. Cookin' were my perfishin'."

"Well, but had you no regard for your reputation?"

"Yes, sir; but reputation's nuffin what-ever to me by de side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

"With more to me, sah."

"Then you must value it very highly."

"I does, sah, more dan all dis world, mo'ah dan \$1,000,000, for what am dat to a man wid de bief out'n himself? Preservation am de fust law, sah."

"But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?"

"'Case different men has different values on dair libes. Mine am not in de market."

"But if you had lost it in the war you would have had the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country?"

"Wot satisfaction would dat be, massah, wid de power of feelin' gone?"

"Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sah. Nuffin whatever. I gards 'em as 'mong de vanities."

"But if our soldiers had all been like you traitors might have broken up the government without resistance."

"Yaas, sah, dar wud been no help fur it."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"Mebbe not, massah. A dead white man ain't no account, let alone a dead nigger, but I'd miss myself awfully, and dat was de pint wid ole Pete."—Philadelphia Times.

A Felt Hat.

—Truth.

Some Apt Replies.

The stories told of the ready wit of Mr. Charles H. Webb are many and amusing. Best of all, they rarely contain any of that "sting" so frequently found in the retort of acknowledged wits.

On one occasion when Mr. Evans, recently returned from Brazil, was relating to Mr. Webb some of his hunting exploits in that country, where he had bagged monkeys, tigers and many other creatures, Mr. Webb asked:

"Are you a good shot?"

"Oh, I can snuff a candle," replied the traveler.

"I suppose that's why you went out there to practice on tapers," said the wit quietly.

A certain judge, a scholarly man and a most brilliant conversationalist, who was, however, noted as an interminable talker, said one day, speaking of Mr. Webb, "There's a clever fellow, a brilliant fellow; what a pity he has an impediment in his speech!"

This remark was repeated to Mr. Webb by an intimate friend. On hearing it he said gravely:

"There's a judge—he's a clever fellow, a brilliant fellow; what a pity that he hasn't!"

An excellent rebuke is that which Mr. Webb is reported to have given to his cook on one occasion:

"You don't think I'll ate with a nayer?"

Inquired that functionary indignantly on hearing that a colored waiter had been engaged.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Webb quietly. "I'll speak to him and see if he has any objections."—Youth's Companion.

Getting Out of It.

"Dennis, I'll give you a quarter if you'll take my dog to the pond and give him a swim," said a farmer to a native of Erin who was in search of work.

Dennis agreed, took the quarter and the dog and started off. He entered the first public house he came to, spent the quarter, asked the landlord for a pail of water, which he threw over the dog and then went back.

The farmer, however, noticed that the underpart of the dog's body was quite dry, and on taking Dennis with the fraud got the reply:

"Faith, sorr, that dog can only swim on its back."—New York Mercury.

All Right.

"My wife will bear witness," said the prisoner at the bar, "that at the very time I am accused of burglarizing Mr. Smith's premises I was engaged in walking the floor with my infant child in my arms, endeavoring to soothe it by singing 'Rock-a-bye, Baby.'"

"The prisoner is discharged," remarked his honor. "He can prove a lullaby!"—Harper's Bazar.

Encouraging.

The Rector—Well, Mr. Smithers, what did you think of the entertainment last night (penny readings and part songs by the choir), and my Shakespearean recitation; did you like it?

Farmer Smithers (churchwarden)—Oh, yes, sir, seemin'ly. I hadn't heard no complaints.—Tit-Bits.

Preposterous.

"What's the matter, Brushie? You look sad."

"I am sad. I decorated a set of soup plates for Mrs. Boddle, and what do you suppose she does with them?"

"Give 'em up. What?"

"Uses 'em for soup!"—Life.

One on Rubby.

Husband (anxiously)—You should not carry your pocketbook in your hands.

Wife (reassuringly)—Oh, it isn't at all heavy.—New York Weekly.

General Advertisements.

Aim at the Drake

And you are bound to hit some of the ducks. This is precisely the same with

Wampole's Tasteless Preparation OF Cod Liver Oil.

It aims to cure Consumption, Hits the Mark, too, and it most effectually breaks up Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung troubles that cause this disease.

It is natural logic to conclude that if WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL has power to prevent Consumption, it surely is able to cure these lesser emergencies.

This vigor-making, fat producing preparation is Absolutely Tasteless, in so far as Cod Liver Oil is concerned. All you notice is a delightful flavor of Wild Cherry and Anise.

But the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil is there all the same. It is a great blood-enricher. Best of all it is a natural food that in its stomachic effects, actually assists its own assimilation.

In Pulmonary or Bronchia troubles it is unequalled. No one doubts the value of Cod Liver Oil, but not every one is able to take it.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION removes the nauseous objection and actually makes Cod Liver Oil palatable.

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HOLLISTER & Co.
Druggists.

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

Fine Watches, Diamonds

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, Etc.

Honolulu, H. I.

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Here is the largest assortment of every thing in this line and lowest prices prevail.

This week we are offering our Souvenirs of Hawaii at the reduced price of 50 cents each, which means over 50 views of Hawaiian scenery gotten up in very artistic style for Fifty cents. Don't fail to send one of these to your friends abroad. Postage 4 cents to any part of the globe.

King Bros.

HOTEL STREET 113-11.

Hard Times Mean Close Prices To House Keepers.

If you are in need of any New or Second hand FURNITURE, RUGS, STOVES, SEWING MACHINES, Etc., call at the

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Native Fans and Island Curios,

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Books—Besides a full line of Blank Books, in the various sizes and bindings—Time Books, Log Books, Agents' and Notaries' Records, Receipts, Note and other form books, Memo, and Pass Books, the variety of Miscellaneous Works, Teachers' and other Bibles, Children's books, Laminated and other Toy Books, etc., etc., invites attention.

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Base Balls, Bats, Masks and Gloves

For all aspiring enthusiasts in the profession; all grades.

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In all the above lines in which T. G. T. has been for over twenty years identified in this city, he invites correspondence, and guarantees prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to him.

In making up an order, see that it includes a subscription for yourself and for one or more relatives or friends abroad to "THE FRIEND," the oldest paper published in the Pacific, Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor; published monthly, at \$2 per annum, devoted to the religious and educational interests of these islands, as also a recorder of political and other current events. Sample copies mailed to any address. A limited number of advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

The Hawaiian Annual now in its Nineteenth year, and acknowledged not only as the best authority on all information pertaining to the islands that residents should know and strangers invariably ask, but the only reference book of Hawaiian statistics and annual record of current and remnant events. There are homes probably in this land in which it is unknown, except by name, and there are numerous friends abroad to whom this publication would afford satisfaction for the fund of reliable information it imparts in its one hundred and fifty or more pages, with nothing of the "Guide Book" gush about it. Price per copy to any address in these islands, 75 cents; or mailed to any address in the Postal Union for 85 cents each.

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